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*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s alpha 2B (2a) adrenergic receptor
L1          265 ALPHA 2B (2A) ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR

=> s l1 and target
L2           37 L1 AND TARGET

=> s l2 and ligand
L3           29 L2 AND LIGAND

=> s alpha 2B (2a) adrenergic receptor?(10a) therap?
L4            0 ALPHA 2B (2A) ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR?(10A) THERAP?

=> s alpha 2B (2a) adrenergic receptor? (15a) therap?
L5            1 ALPHA 2B (2A) ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR? (15A) THERAP?

=> d l5 bib abs

L5   ANSWER 1 OF 1  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN   2002-619081 [66]   WPIDS
DNC  C2002-174840
TI   Agent for treating pain such as neuropathic pain comprises a therapeutic
     component and a targeting component.
DC   B04 B05
IN   AOKI, K R; GIL, D W
PA   (ALLR) ALLERGAN SALES INC
CYC  96
PI   WO 2002053177 A2 20020711 (200266)* EN   76p
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
            DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
            KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
            SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
ADT  WO 2002053177 A2 WO 2001-US48651 20011214
PRAI US 2000-751053   20001229
AN   2002-619081 [66]   WPIDS
AB   WO 200253177 A UPAB: 20021014
     NOVELTY - An agent comprises a therapeutic component (a) and a
```

targeting component (b), where the targeting component selectively binds at the **alpha -2B/ alpha -C adrenergic receptor** subtype as compare to the alpha -2A adrenergic receptor subtype.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for making the agent involving producing a polypeptide from a gene having codes for at least one component of the agent.

ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Cytostatic; Antiinflammatory.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - alpha -2B adrenergic receptor binder; Alpha-2B/alpha-2C adrenergic receptor binder.

USE - The novel therapeutic agent is used for treating pain such as chronic pain, visceral pain, neuropathic pain, referred pain and allodynia type pain (persisting from 2 - 27 months) without affecting acute pain sensation or tactile sensation such as chronic pain, visceral pain, neuropathic pain, referred pain and allodynia type pain (claimed) and for treating pain associated with cancer and irritable bowel syndrome.

ADVANTAGE - (b) selectively binds at the alpha -2B or alpha -2B/ alpha 2B- alpha -2C adrenergic receptor subtypes(s) as compared to the alpha -2A adrenergic receptor subtype. (a) inactivates cellular ribosomes.

Dwg.0/1

```
=> s alpha 2B (2a) adrenergic receptor? (20a) ligand?
L6          13 ALPHA 2B (2A) ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR? (20A) LIGAND?

=> s l6 not l5
L7          13 L6 NOT L5

=> dup rem l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8             8 DUP REM L7 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l8 bib abs 1-8

L8   ANSWER 1 OF 8  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN   2002:521523  CAPLUS
DN   137:73273
TI   Adrenergic receptor ligand-neurotoxin conjugates and methods for treating
     pain
IN   Gil, Daniel W.; Aoki, Kei Roger
PA   Allergan Sales, Inc., USA
SO   PCT Int. Appl., 76 pp.
     CODEN: PIXXD2
DT   Patent
LA   English
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO.        KIND  DATE          APPLICATION NO.  DATE
     ---------------   ----  --------      ---------------  --------
PI   WO 2002053177      A2   20020711      WO 2001-US48651  20011214
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
             CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
             GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
             LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
             RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ,
             VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
         RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
             CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
             BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRAI US 2000-751053     A    20001229
OS   MARPAT 137:73273
AB   Agents for treating pain, methods for producing the agents, and methods
     for treating pain by administration to a patient of a therapeutically
```

effective amt. of the agent, are disclosed. The agent may include a clostridial neurotoxin, a fragment or a deriv. thereof, attached to a targeting component, wherein the targeting component is selected form a group consisting of compds. which selectively binds at the .alpha.2b or .alpha.2b/.alpha.2c adrenergic receptor subtype(s) as compared to other binding sites, e.g. the .alpha.2a adrenergic receptor subtype.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:213371 CAPLUS
DN 137:138464
TI Gender difference in diet-induced obesity hypertension: implication of renal .alpha.2-adrenergic receptors
AU Coatmellec-Taglioni, Gwenn; Dausse, Jean-Pierre; Giudicelli, Yves; Ribiere, Catherine
CS Department of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology, Universite Rene Descartes, Paris, Fr.
SO American Journal of Hypertension (2002), 15(2, Pt. 1), 143-149
CODEN: AJHYE6; ISSN: 0895-7061
PB Elsevier Science Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB Although the pathogenesis of the obesity-related hypertension is not fully understood, prevalence of the cardiovascular complications is much higher in obese men than obese women. In a recent study, we reported that male rats fed a cafeteria diet, while becoming obese, developed hypertension and important changes in their renal .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor subtypes distributions. The aim of the present study was to investigate whether these alterations are sex dependent. After 10 wk of the cafeteria diet, male and female rats had the same increase in fat pad wt. and in plasma leptin levels. However, in contrast to males, females had normal blood pressure (BP). On the basis of radioligand-binding studies using [3H]-RX821002 and confirming our recent observation, an increase in .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor densities occurred in kidneys of cafeteria-fed male but not female rats. Moreover, in contrast with the situation obsd. in males, **ligand** competition studies failed to reveal any change in the renal .alpha.2A-and .**alpha.2B** -**adrenergic receptors** subtypes distribution in females. Finally, in the cafeteria-fed females reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction expts. showed unaltered expression of these two .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor subtypes. These data thus suggest a strong relationship between the sexual dimorphism in the cafeteria diet-induced hypertension and altered expression of the .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor subtypes in the kidney.
RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN DUPLICATE 1
AN 1997-107576 [10] WPIDS
CR 1991-310087 [42]
DNC C1997-034339
TI Assay for alpha-**2b adrenergic receptor** ligands - using membranes of cells expressing recombinant receptor.
DC B04 D16
IN HARTIG, P R; WEINSHANK, R L
PA (SYNA-N) SYNAPTIC PHARM CORP
CYC 1
PI US 5595880 A 19970121 (199710)* 16p
ADT US 5595880 A Div ex US 1989-428856 19891030, Cont of US 1991-707604 19910530, US 1992-965040 19921022
FDT US 5595880 A Div ex US 5053337
PRAI US 1989-428856 19891030; US 1991-707604 19910530; US 1992-965040

09567863

19921022
AN 1997-107576 [10] WPIDS
CR 1991-310087 [42]
AB US 5595880 A UPAB: 19970307
A novel method for determining if a cpd. specifically binds to human alpha 2b adrenergic receptor comprises: (a) obtaining a membrane prepn. from mammalian cells which contain an isolated nucleic acid mol. encoding the receptor and which express the encoded receptor on their cell surface; (b) contacting the cpd. with the membrane prepn. under conditions that permit binding of the cpd. to the receptor; and (c) detecting any such binding.
USE - The method may be used to screen for alpha 2b receptor ligands as potential drugs.
Dwg.0/4

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1991:331010 BIOSIS
DN BR41:27560
TI MONOVALENT CATION AND AMILORIDE ANALOG MODULATION OF ADRENERGIC **LIGAND** BINDING TO THE UNGLYCOSYLATED **ALPHA-2B-ADRENERGIC** RECEPTOR **ALPHA-2B**-AR SUBTYPE.
AU WILSON A L; SEIBERT K; BRANDON S; CRAGOE E J JR; LIMBIRD L E
CS DEP. PHARMACOL., VANDERBILT UNIV. SCH. MED,. NASHVILLE, TENN. 37232.
SO 75TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN SOCIETIES FOR EXPERIMENTAL BIOLOGY, ATLANTA, GEORGIA, USA, APRIL 21-25, 1991. FASEB (FED AM SOC EXP BIOL) J. (1991) 5 (6), A1584.
CODEN: FAJOEC. ISSN: 0892-6638.
DT Conference
FS BR; OLD
LA English

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
DUPLICATE 2
AN 1991:276175 BIOSIS
DN BA92:8790
TI MONOVALENT CATION AND AMILORIDE ANALOG MODULATION OF ADRENERGIC **LIGAND** BINDING TO THE UNGLYCOSYLATED **ALPHA-2B-ADRENERGIC** RECEPTOR SUBTYPE.
AU WILSON A L; SEIBERT K; BRANDON S; CRAGOE E J JR; LIMBIRD L E
CS DEP. PHARMACOL., VANDERBILT UNIV., SCH. MED., NASHVILLE, TENN. 37232-6600.
SO MOL PHARMACOL, (1991) 39 (4), 481-486.
CODEN: MOPMA3. ISSN: 0026-895X.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB The unglycosylated .alpha.2B subtype of the .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor found in NG-108-15 cells possesses allosteric regulation of adrenergic ligand binding by monovalent cations and 5-amino-substituted amiloride analogs. These findings demonstrate that allosteric modulation of adrenergic ligand binding is not a property unique to the .alpha.2A subtype. The observation that amiloride analogs as well as monovalent cation can modulate adrenergic ligand binding to the nonglycosylated .alpha.2B subtype indicates that charge shielding due to carbohydrate moieties does not play a role in this allosteric modulation but, rather, these regulatory effects result from interactions of cations and amiloride analogs with the protein moiety of the receptor. Furthermore, the observation that both .alpha.2A and .alpha.2B receptor subtypes are modulated by amiloride analogs suggests that structural domains that are conserved between the two are likely to be involved in this allosteric modulation.

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN
AN 1991:504672 BIOSIS

09567863

DN BA92:127632
TI PHARMACOLOGICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF RAT ALPHA-2-ADRENERGIC RECEPTORS.
AU HARRISON J K; D'ANGELO D D; ZENG D; LYNCH K R
CS DEP. PHARMACOLOGY, BOX 448, UNIVERSITY VIRGINIA SCH. MED., 1300 JEFFERSON PARK AVE., CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. 22908.
SO MOL PHARMACOL, (1991) 40 (3), 407-412.
CODEN: MOPMA3. ISSN: 0026-895X.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB We described previously the molecule characterization of a rat . **alpha**.2B-**adrenergic receptor** and have shown also that the rat genome contains three closely related .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor genes. To characterize the **ligand** -binding properties of these receptor gene products, we expressed the DNAs encoding these receptors individually in COS-1 cells and studied their binding to a wide variety of typical and atypical adrenergic lgands. The receptors displayed high affinity binding to the radioligand [3H]rauwolscine, with equilibrium dissociation constants ranging from 1.4 to 28 nM. Kinetic analysis of the binding of [3H]rauwolscine to membranes from transfected cells was in very good agreement with data obtained from saturation analysis. We examined the ability of a number of agents to compete for the binding of [3]rauwolscine to the .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor-transfected membranes. Whereas one of these receptors displayed a pharmacological profile typical of an .alpha.2A-adrenergic receptor, the other two receptors showed similar pharmacological properties characteristic of an .alpha.2B-adrenergic receptor. The two .alpha.2B-like adrenergic receptors differed, howver, in the ratios of Ki values for oxymetazoline and prazosin, as well as the Ki ratio of prazosin and yohimbine. In addition, the two .alpha.2B-like adrenergic receptors had a 9-fold difference in affinity for chlorpromazine. The pharmacological characterization of the three rat .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor gene products is consistent with the known pharmacology of .alpha.2-adrenergic receptors, as documented using tissues and cell lines.

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 8 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2003 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. on STN DUPLICATE 3
AN 1988:503728 BIOSIS
DN BA86:124412
TI CLONING AND EXPRESSION OF A HUMAN KIDNEY COMPLEMENTARY DNA FOR AN ALPHA-2-ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR SUBTYPE.
AU REGAN J W; KOBILKA T S; YANG-FENG T L; CARON M G; LEFKOWITZ R J; KOBILKA B K
CS HOWARD HUGHES MED. INST., DUKE UNIV. MED. CENT., DURHAM, N.C. 27710.
SO PROC NATL ACAD SCI U S A, (1988) 85 (17), 6301-6305.
CODEN: PNASA6. ISSN: 0027-8424.
FS BA; OLD
LA English
AB An .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor subtype has been cloned from a human kidney cDNA library using the gene for the human platelet .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor as a probe. The deduced amino acid sequence resembles the human platelet .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor and is consistent with the structure of other members of the family of guanine nucleotide-binding protein-coupled receptors. The cDNA was expressed in a mammalian cell line (COS-7), and the .alpha.2-adrenergic **ligand** [3H]rauwolscine was bound. Competition curve analysis with a variety of adrenergic ligands suggests that this cDNA clone represents the .**alpha**.2B-**adrenergic receptor**. The gene for this receptor is on human chromosome 4, whereas the gene for the human platelet .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor (.alpha.2A) lies on chromosome 10. This ability to express the receptor in mammalian cells, free of other adrenergic receptor subtypes, should help in developing more selective .alpha.-adrenergic ligands.

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L8 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1988:417541 CAPLUS
DN 109:17541
TI Alpha-2A and alpha-2B adrenergic receptor subtypes: antagonist binding in tissues and cell lines containing only one subtype
AU Bylund, David B.; Ray-Prenger, Carla; Murphy, T. J.
CS Sch. Med., Univ. Missouri, Columbia, MO, 65212, USA
SO Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (1988), 245(2), 600-7
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
DT Journal
LA English
AB The affinities of 34 adrenergic antagonists for .alpha.2-adrenergic receptors were detd. from homogenate radioligand binding studies with [3H]yohimbine and [3H]rauwolscine. It has been suggested that .alpha.2-adrenergic receptors can be subdivided into .alpha.2A and .alpha.2B subtypes. Oxymetazoline is selective for .alpha.2A receptors, whereas prazosin is .alpha.2B selective. Five different tissues were used, each of which has only 1 of the 2 subtypes: human platelets (.alpha.2A), the HT29 cell line (.alpha.2A), human cerebral cortex (.alpha.2A), neonatal rat lung (.alpha.2B), and NG108-15 cell line (.alpha.2B). The drug affinities were highly correlated when .alpha.2A tissues were compared with .alpha.2A tissues (r = 0.97-0.98) or when the 2 .alpha.2B tissues were compared (r = 0.99). By contrast, comparison of an .alpha.2A tissue with an .alpha.2B tissue resulted in poor correlations (r = 0.77 to -0.87). Three new subtype-selective drugs were identified among these drugs on the basis of at least a 10-fold greater affinity for 1 subtype. All 3 were selective for the .alpha.2B subtype: ARC-239 (100-fold selective), chlorpromazine (18-fold selective), and 7-hydroxychlorpromazine (17-fold selective). These studies, by demonstrating distinct pharmacol. profiles for the 2 .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor subtypes in several different tissues, further support the existence and definition of these subtypes. The identification of a cell line for each subtype should be useful in the further study of .alpha.2-adrenergic receptor subtypes.

=> d l8 3 kwic

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 8 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN DUPLICATE 1
TI Assay for alpha-2b **adrenergic receptor** ligands - using membranes of cells expressing recombinant receptor.

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Connection closed by remote host

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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:17:21 ON 10 SEP 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

*** YOU HAVE NEW MAIL ***

=> s saporin and imiloxan
L1 4 SAPORIN AND IMILOXAN

=> s l1 and adrenergic receptor?
L2 0 L1 AND ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR?

=> s saporin and adrenergic receptor
L3 189 SAPORIN AND ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR

=> s l3 and prazosin
L4 2 L3 AND PRAZOSIN

=> d l4 bib abs 1-2

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 2 MEDLINE on STN
AN 2002147402 MEDLINE
DN 21676103 PubMed ID: 11818770
TI Isoflurane and nociception: spinal alpha2A adrenoceptors mediate antinociception while supraspinal alpha1 adrenoceptors mediate pronociception.
AU Kingery Wade S; Agashe Geeta S; Guo Tian Z; Sawamura Shigehito; Davies M Frances; Clark J David; Kobilka Brian K; Maze Mervyn
CS Department of Anesthesia, Stanford University, Stanford, California, USA.
NC 30232
SO ANESTHESIOLOGY, (2002 Feb) 96 (2) 367-74.
Journal code: 1300217. ISSN: 0003-3022.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
EM 200204
ED Entered STN: 20020308
Last Updated on STN: 20020404
Entered Medline: 20020402
AB BACKGROUND: The authors recently established that the analgesic actions of the inhalation anesthetic nitrous oxide were mediated by noradrenergic

bulbospinal neurons and spinal alpha2B adrenoceptors. They now determined whether noradrenergic brainstem nuclei and descending spinal pathways are responsible for the antinociceptive actions of the inhalation anesthetic isoflurane, and which alpha adrenoceptors mediate this effect. METHODS: After selective lesioning of noradrenergic nuclei by intracerebroventricular application of the mitochondrial toxin **saporin** coupled to the antibody directed against dopamine beta hydroxylase (DbetaH-**saporin**), the antinociceptive action of isoflurane was determined. Antagonists for the alpha1 and alpha2 adrenoceptors were injected at spinal and supraspinal sites in intact and spinally transected rats to identify the noradrenergic pathways mediating isoflurane antinociception. Null mice for each of the three alpha2-adrenoceptor subtypes (alpha2A, alpha2B, and alpha2C) and their wild-type cohorts were tested for their antinociceptive response to isoflurane. RESULTS: Both DbetaH-**saporin** treatment and chronic spinal transection enhanced the antinociceptive effects of isoflurane. The alpha1-adrenoceptor antagonist **prazosin** also enhanced isoflurane antinociception at a supraspinal site of action. The alpha2-adrenoceptor antagonist yohimbine inhibited isoflurane antinociception, and this effect was mediated by spinal alpha2 adrenoceptors. Null mice for the alpha2A-adrenoceptor subtype showed a reduced antinociceptive response to isoflurane. CONCLUSIONS: The authors suggest that, at clinically effective concentrations, isoflurane can modulate nociception via three different mechanisms: (1) a pronociceptive effect requiring descending spinal pathways, brainstem noradrenergic nuclei, and supraspinal alpha1 adrenoceptors; (2) an antinociceptive effect requiring descending noradrenergic neurons and spinal alpha2A adrenoceptors; and (3) an antinociceptive effect mediated within the spinal cord for which no role for adrenergic mechanism has been found.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:231628 USPATFULL
TI Polymeric immunoglobulin fusion proteins that target low-affinity fcyreceptors
IN Arnason, Barry G. W., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
Jensen, Mark A., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
White, David M., Chicago, IL, UNITED STATES
PA The University of Chicago (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003161826 A1 20030828
AI US 2002-96521 A1 20020311 (10)
PRAI US 2001-274392P 20010309 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Mark B. Wilson, Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P., Suite 2400, 600 Congress Avenue, Austin, TX, 78701
CLMN Number of Claims: 82
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 7 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4867
AB The present invention concerns a family of nucleic acids, polypeptides and cloning vectors which direct expression of fusion proteins that can mimic aggregated IgG (AIG) and immune complex function with respect to their interactions with Fc.gamma.R and which allow for the inclusion and targeting of a second protein domain to cells expressing Fc.gamma.R. This was accomplished by expressing multiple linear copies of the hinge and CH2 domains (HCH2) of human IgG.sub.1 fused to the framework region of human IgG.sub.1. Convenient restriction sites allow for the facile introduction of additional amino-terminal domains. Methods for treating patients using fusion proteins are also disclosed. The HCH2 polymers described here represent a new strategy in the design of recombinant proteins for the therapeutic targeting of Fc.gamma.R in autoimmune disorders.

```
=> s l1 and adren? (4a) receptor?
L5            0 L1 AND ADREN? (4A) RECEPTOR?

=> s therap? and adren? (4a) receptor?
L6        13375 THERAP? AND ADREN? (4A) RECEPTOR?

=> s l6 and alpha? (5a) subtype?
L7          665 L6 AND ALPHA? (5A) SUBTYPE?

=> s l7 and target?
L8          329 L7 AND TARGET?

=> s l8 and target? (5a) bind? (5a) alpha?
L9            1 L8 AND TARGET? (5A) BIND? (5A) ALPHA?

=> d l9 bib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 1  WPIDS  COPYRIGHT 2003 THOMSON DERWENT on STN
AN   2002-619081 [66]   WPIDS
DNC  C2002-174840
TI   Agent for treating pain such as neuropathic pain comprises a
     therapeutic component and a targeting component.
DC   B04 B05
IN   AOKI, K R; GIL, D W
PA   (ALLR) ALLERGAN SALES INC
CYC  96
PI   WO 2002053177 A2 20020711 (200266)* EN   76p
        RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ
            NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZM ZW
         W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU CZ DE DK
            DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR
            KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU
            SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
ADT  WO 2002053177 A2 WO 2001-US48651 20011214
PRAI US 2000-751053   20001229
AN   2002-619081 [66]   WPIDS
AB   WO 200253177 A UPAB: 20021014
     NOVELTY - An agent comprises a therapeutic component (a) and a
     targeting component (b), where the targeting component
     selectively binds at the alpha -2B/ alpha -C
     adrenergic receptor subtype as compare to the
     alpha -2A adrenergic receptor subtype
     .
          DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for
     making the agent involving producing a polypeptide from a gene having
     codes for at least one component of the agent.
          ACTIVITY - Analgesic; Cytostatic; Antiinflammatory.
          MECHANISM OF ACTION - alpha -2B adrenergic receptor
     binder; Alpha-2B/alpha-2C adrenergic receptor binder.
          USE - The novel therapeutic agent is used for treating pain
     such as chronic pain, visceral pain, neuropathic pain, referred pain and
     allodynia type pain (persisting from 2 - 27 months) without affecting
     acute pain sensation or tactile sensation such as chronic pain, visceral
     pain, neuropathic pain, referred pain and allodynia type pain (claimed)
     and for treating pain associated with cancer and irritable bowel syndrome.
          ADVANTAGE - (b) selectively binds at the alpha -2B or alpha -2B/
     alpha 2B- alpha -2C adrenergic
     receptor subtypes(s) as compared to the alpha
     -2A adrenergic receptor subtype. (a)
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09567863

inactivates cellular ribosomes.
Dwg.0/1

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09567863

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:16:58 ON 10 SEP 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:17:21 ON 10 SEP 2003

L1 4 S SAPORIN AND IMILOXAN
L2 0 S L1 AND ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR?
L3 189 S SAPORIN AND ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR
L4 2 S L3 AND PRAZOSIN
L5 0 S L1 AND ADREN? (4A) RECEPTOR?
L6 13375 S THERAP? AND ADREN? (4A) RECEPTOR?
L7 665 S L6 AND ALPHA? (5A) SUBTYPE?
L8 329 S L7 AND TARGET?
L9 1 S L8 AND TARGET? (5A) BIND? (5A) ALPHA?

=> s l8 and target? (7a) alpha?
L10 122 L8 AND TARGET? (7A) ALPHA?

=> s l10 and prazosin
L11 66 L10 AND PRAZOSIN

=> s l11 and arc 239
L12 2 L11 AND ARC 239

=> d l12 bib abs 1-2

L12 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:165870 USPATFULL
TI Alpha-2 **adrenergic receptor** polymorphisms
IN Small, Kersten M., Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES
Liggett, Stephen B., Cincinnati, OH, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003113725 A1 20030619
AI US 2001-1073 A1 20011101 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-551744, filed on 17 Apr 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-636259, filed on 10 Aug 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2000-692077, filed on 19 Oct 2000, PENDING
PRAI WO 2001-US12575 20010417
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Holly D. Kozlowski, Dinsmore & Shohl LLP, 1900 Chemed Center, 255 East Fifth Street, Cincinnati, OH, 45202
CLMN Number of Claims: 17
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 15 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4834
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention includes polymorphisms in nucleic acids encoding the alpha-2B, alpha-2A, and alpha-2C **adrenergic receptor** and expressed alpha-2B, alpha-2A and alpha-2C **adrenergic receptor** molecule. The invention also pertains to methods and molecules for detecting such polymorphisms. The invention further pertains to the use of such molecules and methods in the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of diseases such as cardiovascular and central nervous system disease.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L12 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:139296 USPATFULL

09567863

TI DNA molecule encoding a variant alpha2B-adrenoceptor protein, and uses thereof

IN Snapir, Amir, Turku, Finland
Heinonen, Paula, Turku, Finland
Alhopuro, Pia, Turku, Finland
Karvonen, Matti, Turku, Finland
Koulu, Markku, Turku, Finland
Pesonen, Ullamari, Turku, Finland
Scheinin, Mika, Naantali, Finland
Salonen, Jukka T., Jannevirta, Finland
Tuomainen, Tomi-Pekka, Kuopio, Finland
Lakka, Timo A., Kuopio, Finland
Nyyssonen, Kristiina, Kuopio, Finland
Salonen, Riitta, Jannevirta, Finland
Kauhanen, Jussi, Kuopio, Finland
Valkonen, Veli-Pekka, Kuopio, Finland
PA OY Juvantia Pharma Ltd., Turku, Finland (non-U.S. corporation)

PI US 2001016338 A1 20010823
AI US 2001-825923 A1 20010405 (9)
RLI Division of Ser. No. US 1999-422985, filed on 22 Oct 1999, PENDING
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP ROTHWELL, FIGG, ERNST & MANBECK, P.C., 555 13TH STREET, N.W., SUITE 701, EAST TOWER, WASHINGTON, DC, 20004
CLMN Number of Claims: 26
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 989

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention relates to a DNA sequence comprising a nucleotide sequence encoding a variant .alpha..sub.2B-adrenoceptor protein and to said variant .alpha..sub.2B-adrenoceptor protein as well as a method for screening a subject to determine if said subject is a carrier of a variant gene that encodes said variant .alpha..sub.2B-adrenoceptor. Further this invention relates to a method for treating a mammal suffering from vascular contraction of coronary arteries, said method comprising the step of administering a selective .alpha..sub.2B-adrenoceptor antagonist to said mammal and to transgenic animals comprising a human DNA molecule encoding human .alpha..sub.2B-adrenoceptor or said variant .alpha..sub.2B-adrenoceptor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

09567863

=>

=> s l19 and alpha (3a) 2B
L20 11 L19 AND ALPHA (3A) 2B

=> dup rem l20
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L20
L21 11 DUP REM L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l21 bib abs 1-11

L21 ANSWER 1 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:140965 USPATFULL
TI Arthroscopic irrigation solution and method for peripheral vasoconstriction and inhibition of **pain** and inflammation
IN Demopulos, Gregory A., Mercer Island, WA, UNITED STATES
Palmer, Pamela Pierce, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Herz, Jeffery M., Mill Creek, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Omeros Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003096807 A1 20030522
AI US 2002-138192 A1 20020501 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-839633, filed on 20 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US24672, filed on 20 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-105029P 19981020 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP OMEROS MEDICAL SYSTEMS, INC., 1420 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 2675, SEATTLE, WA, 98101
CLMN Number of Claims: 105
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3576
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and solution for perioperatively inhibiting a variety of **pain** and inflammation processes during arthroscopic procedures. The solution preferably includes a vasoconstrictor that exhibits alpha-adrenergic activity and one or more additional **pain** and inflammation inhibitory agents at dilute concentration in a physiologic carrier, such as saline or lactated Ringer's solution. The solution is applied by continuous irrigation of a wound during a surgical procedure for peripheral vasoconstriction and inhibition of **pain** and/or inflammation while avoiding undesirable side effects associated with systemic application of larger doses of the agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:127747 USPATFULL
TI Arthroscopic irrigation solution and method for peripheral vasoconstriction and inhibition of **pain** and inflammation
IN Demopulos, Gregory A., Mercer Island, WA, UNITED STATES
Palmer, Pamela Pierce, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Herz, Jeffery M., Mill Creek, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Omeros Corporation (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2003087962 A1 20030508
AI US 2002-138193 A1 20020501 (10)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-839633, filed on 20 Apr 2001, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US24672, filed on 20 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN
PRAI US 1998-105029P 19981020 (60)

09567863

DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP OMEROS MEDICAL SYSTEMS, INC., 1420 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 2675, SEATTLE, WA, 98101
CLMN Number of Claims: 54
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 3 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 3339
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and solution for perioperatively inhibiting a variety of **pain** and inflammation processes during arthroscopic procedures. The solution preferably includes a vasoconstrictor that demonstrates substantial agonist activity at alpha adrenergic receptors and that is selected for peripheral (local) vasoconstriction and one or more additional **pain** and inflammation inhibitory agents at dilute concentration in a physiologic carrier, such as saline or lactated Ringer's solution. The solution is applied by continuous irrigation of a wound during a surgical procedure for peripheral vasoconstriction and inhibition of **pain** and/or inflammation while avoiding undesirable side effects associated with systemic application of larger doses of the agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2003:51589 USPATFULL
TI Yohimbine dimers exhibiting **binding** selectivities for **alpha2** adrenergic **receptors**
IN Miller, Duane D., Germantown, TN, UNITED STATES
Zheng, Weiping, Baltimore, MD, UNITED STATES
Moore, Bob M., II, Nesbit, MS, UNITED STATES
Mustafa, Suni, Memphis, TN, UNITED STATES
PI US 2003036547 A1 20030220
AI US 2002-106521 A1 20020325 (10)
PRAI US 2001-278181P 20010323 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP Michael L. Goldman, NIXON PEABODY LLP, Clinton Square, P.O. Box 31051, Rochester, NY, 14603-1051
CLMN Number of Claims: 48
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 1 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1401
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to yohimbine dimer compounds, pharmaceutical compositions containing such dimer compounds, methods of making such dimer compounds, and uses thereof. The yohimbine dimer compounds include compounds of formula (I): ##STR1##

where R is any linker molecule which affords a yohimbine dimer that has activity as an .alpha..sub.2-AR antagonist and has selectivity for an .alpha..sub.2-AR subtype over another .alpha..sub.2-AR subtype.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 2002:754163 CAPLUS
DN 137:263224
TI Yohimbine dimers exhibiting **binding** selectivities for .**alpha**.2 adrenergic **receptors**
IN Miller, Duane D.; Zheng, Weiping; Moore, Robert M., II; Mustafa, Suni
PA The University of Tennessee Research Corporation, USA

09567863

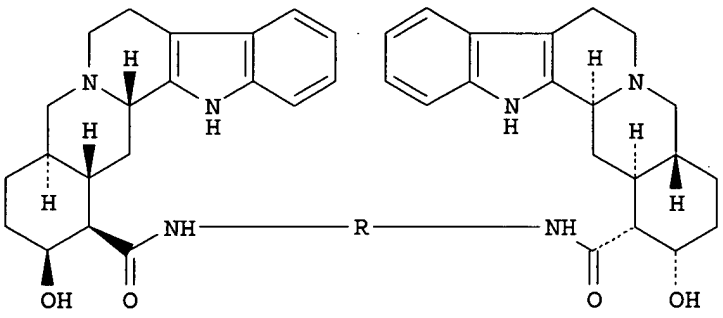
SO PCT Int. Appl., 43 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 2002076399	A2	20021003	WO 2002-US9267	20020325
	WO 2002076399	A3	20021114		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

	US 2003036547	A1	20030220	US 2002-106521	20020325
PRAI	US 2001-278181P	P	20010323		

OS MARPAT 137:263224
GI



I

AB The yohimbine dimer compds. I (R = linker mol. having a length of 2.5 .ANG. to about 45 .ANG.) were prepd. as an .alpha.2-AR antagonist and has selectivity of an .**alpha.2** -AR **subtype** over another .**alpha.2**-AR **subtype**. Thus, yohimbinic acid was treated with H2NCH2CH2NH2 to give I (R = CH2CH2).HCl. The binding affinity (Ki) of I (R = CH2CH2).HCl on human .alpha.2a-AR was 26.4 .+-. 7.3 and .**alpha.2b**-AR was 1510 .+-. 262 with a .**alpha**.2a/.**alpha.2b** selectivity of 57.2.

L21 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:228338 USPATFULL
TI Piperidine-piperazine ligands for neurotransmitter receptors
IN Persons, Paul E., Westborough, MA, UNITED STATES
Radeke, Heike, South Grafton, MA, UNITED STATES
PI US 2002123499 A1 20020905
AI US 2002-87609 A1 20020301 (10)
PRAI US 2001-272966P 20010302 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP FOLEY HOAG LLP, PATENT GROUP, 155 SEAPORT BOULEVARD, BOSTON, MA, 02110
CLMN Number of Claims: 83

09567863

ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 6 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2808
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB One aspect of the present invention relates to piperidine-piperazine compounds. A second aspect of the present invention relates to the use of the piperidine-piperazine compounds as ligands for various mammalian cellular receptors or transporters or both, including dopamine, serotonin or norepinephrine receptors or transporters, any combination of them, or all of them. The compounds of the present invention will find use in the treatment of numerous ailments, conditions and diseases which afflict mammals, including but not limited to addiction, anxiety, depression, sexual dysfunction, hypertension, migraine, Alzheimer's disease, obesity, emesis, psychosis, analgesia, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease, restless leg syndrome, sleeping disorders, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, irritable bowel syndrome, premature ejaculation, menstrual dysphoria syndrome, urinary incontinence, inflammatory **pain**, neuropathic **pain**, Lesche-Nyhane disease, Wilson's disease, and Tourette's syndrome. An additional aspect of the present invention relates to the synthesis of combinatorial libraries of the piperidine-piperazine compounds, and the screening of those libraries for biological activity, e.g., in assays based on dopamine receptors or transporters or both.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:99464 USPATFULL
TI Selective anxiolytic therapeutic agents
IN Hanns, Mohler, Meilen, SWITZERLAND
Rudolph, Uwe, Zurich, SWITZERLAND
PI US 2002052365 A1 20020502
AI US 2001-972799 A1 20011005 (9)
PRAI US 2000-238189P 20001005 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP PENNIE AND EDMONDS, 1155 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, NEW YORK, NY, 100362711
CLMN Number of Claims: 18
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 4 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 1427
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to selective anxiolytic therapeutic agents which allow for the treatment of anxiety-related disorders with less severe side-effects, such as sedative and amnesic effects, and in particular, dependence liability. These selective agents selectively or preferentially bind the a2-GABA.sub.A receptor, as compared to the .alpha.1-GABA.sub.A receptor. Alternatively, these selective agents selectively or preferentially activate the .alpha.2-GABA.sub.A receptor, as compared to the .alpha.1-GABA.sub.A receptor. The present invention also relates to methods for identifying such selective anxiolytic therapeutic agents. The present invention also relates to methods for identifying a molecule that decreases binding of a benzodiazepine to the .alpha.1-GABA.sub.A receptor, but not substantially to the .alpha.2-GABA.sub.A receptor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:48606 USPATFULL
TI Irrigation solution and method for inhibition of **pain** and inflammation

09567863

IN Demopulos, Gregory A., Mercer Island, WA, UNITED STATES
Pierce-Palmer, Pamela, San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Herz, Jeffrey M., Mill Creek, WA, UNITED STATES
PA Omeros Medical Systems (U.S. corporation)
PI US 2002028798 A1 20020307
AI US 2001-839633 A1 20010420 (9)
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US24625, filed on 20 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US24672, filed on 20 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US24558, filed on 20 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US24557, filed on 20 Oct 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1999-US26330, filed on 5 Nov 1999, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-72913, filed on 4 May 1998, UNKNOWN Continuation of Ser. No. US 1996-670699, filed on 26 Jun 1996, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1995-US16028, filed on 12 Dec 1995, UNKNOWN Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1994-353775, filed on 12 Dec 1994, ABANDONED
PRAI US 1998-105026P 19981020 (60)
US 1998-105029P 19981020 (60)
US 1998-105044P 19981020 (60)
US 1998-105166P 19981021 (60)
US 1998-107256P 19981105 (60)
DT Utility
FS APPLICATION
LREP CHRISTENSEN, O'CONNOR, JOHNSON, KINDNESS, PLLC, 1420 FIFTH AVENUE, SUITE 2800, SEATTLE, WA, 98101-2347
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 12 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 4713
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method and solution for perioperatively inhibiting a variety of **pain** and inflammation processes at wounds from general surgical procedures including oral/dental procedures. The solution preferably includes at least one pharmacological agent selected from the group consisting of a mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) inhibitor, an .alpha..sub.2-receptor agonist, a neuronal nicotinic acetylcholine receptor agonist, a cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2) inhibitor, a soluble receptor and mixtures thereof, and optionally additional multiple **pain** and inflammation inhibitory agents at dilute concentration in a physiologic carrier, such as saline or lactated Ringer's solution. The solution is applied by continuous irrigation of a wound during a surgical procedure for preemptive inhibition of **pain** and while avoiding undesirable side effects associated with oral, intramuscular, subcutaneous or intravenous application of larger doses of the agents.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2002:209546 USPATFULL
TI Arylhydantoin derivatives and uses thereof
IN Hoffman, Jacob M., Lansdale, PA, United States
Bock, Mark G., Hatfield, PA, United States
DiPardo, Robert M., Lansdale, PA, United States
Payne, Linda S., Lansdale, PA, United States
Patane, Michael A., Harleysville, PA, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6436962 B1 20020820
AI US 2000-671518 20000927 (9)
PRAI US 1999-156753P 19990930 (60)
DT Utility
FS GRANTED

09567863

EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Patel, Sudhaker B.
LREP Brown, Baerbel R., Walton, Kenneth R., Fitch, Catherine D.
CLMN Number of Claims: 31
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LN.CNT 2793
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Arylhydantoin derivatives and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts are disclosed. The synthesis of these compounds and their use as alpha 1a adrenergic receptor antagonists is also described. One application of these compounds is in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia. These compounds are typically selective in their ability to relax smooth muscle tissue enriched in the alpha 1a receptor subtype without at the same time inducing hypotension. One such tissue is found surrounding the urethral lining. Therefore, one utility of the instant compounds is to provide acute relief to males suffering from benign prostatic hyperplasia, by permitting less hindered urine flow. Another utility of the instant compounds is provided by combination with a human 5-alpha reductase inhibitory compound, such that both acute and chronic relief from the effects of benign prostatic hyperplasia can be achieved.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 9 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:67672 USPATFULL
TI Dihydropyrimidines and uses thereof
IN Nagarathnam, Dhanapalan, Ramsey, NJ, United States
Wong, Wai C., Newark, NJ, United States
Miao, Shou Wu, Edison, NJ, United States
Gluchowski, Charles, Wayne, NJ, United States
Patane, Michael A., Harleysville, PA, United States
PA Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corporation, Paramus, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6228861 B1 20010508
WO 9717969 19970522
AI US 1998-68782 19981110 (9)
WO 1996-US18573 19961115
19981110 PCT 371 date
19981110 PCT 102(e) date
RLI Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1995-US15025, filed on 16 Nov 1995
Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1996-648770, filed on 16 May 1996, now abandoned
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Rao, Deepak R.
LREP White, John P.Cooper & Dunham LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 21
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2014
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention is directed to dihydropyrimidine compounds which are selective antagonists for human .alpha..sub.1A receptors. This invention is also related to uses of these compounds for lowering intraocular pressure, inhibiting cholesterol synthesis, relaxing lower urinary tract tissue, the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia, impotency, cardiac arrhythmia and for the treatment of any disease where the antagonism of the .alpha..sub.1A receptor may be useful. The invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the above-defined compounds and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

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CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 10 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2001:4740 USPATFULL
TI Dihydropyrimidines and uses thereof
IN Nagarathnam, Dhanapalan, Ramsey, NJ, United States
Wong, Wai C., Newark, NJ, United States
Miao, Shou Wu, Edison, NJ, United States
Patane, Michael A., Harleysville, PA, United States
Gluchowski, Charles, Danville, CA, United States
PA Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corporation, Paramus, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6172066 B1 20010109
AI US 1997-858061 19970516 (8)
PRAI US 1996-17582P 19960516 (60)
DT Patent
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Shah, Mukund J.; Assistant Examiner: Balasuhramanian, Vankataraman
LREP White, John P.Cooper & Dunham LLP
CLMN Number of Claims: 19
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 1732
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention is directed to dihydropyrimidine compounds which are selective antagonists for human .alpha..sub.1A receptors. This invention is also related to uses of these compounds for lowering intraocular pressure, inhibiting cholesterol synthesis, relaxing lower urinary tract tissue, the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia, impotency, cardiac arrhythmia and for the treatment of any disease where the antagonism of the .alpha..sub.1A receptor may be useful. The invention further provides a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically effective amount of the above-defined compounds and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L21 ANSWER 11 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
AN 2000:54133 USPATFULL
TI Alpha 1a adrenergic receptor antagonists
IN Patane, Michael A., Harleysville, PA, United States
Bock, Mark G., Hatfield, PA, United States
Nagarathnam, Dhanapalan, Ramsey, NJ, United States
Lagu, Bharat, Maywood, NJ, United States
Wong, Wai C., Newark, NJ, United States
PA Merck & Co., Inc., Rahway, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
Synaptic Pharmaceutical Corp., Paramus, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)
PI US 6057350 20000502
AI US 1998-98781 19980617 (9)
PRAI US 1997-50136P 19970618 (60)
DT Utility
FS Granted
EXNAM Primary Examiner: Stockton, Laura L.
LREP Walton, Kenneth R., Winokur, Melvin
CLMN Number of Claims: 24
ECL Exemplary Claim: 1
DRWN No Drawings
LN.CNT 2143
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

09567863

AB This invention relates to certain novel compounds and derivatives thereof, their synthesis, and their use as alpha 1a adrenergic receptor antagonists. One application of these compounds is in the treatment of benign prostatic hyperplasia. These compounds are selective in their ability to relax smooth muscle tissue enriched in the alpha 1a receptor subtype without at the same time inducing hypotension. One such tissue is found surrounding the urethral lining. Therefore, one utility of the instant compounds is to provide acute relief to males suffering from benign prostatic hyperplasia, by permitting less hindered urine flow. Another utility of the instant compounds is provided by combination with a human 5-alpha reductase inhibitory compound, such that both acute and chronic relief from the effects of benign prostatic hyperplasia are achieved.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 13:16:58 ON 10 SEP 2003)

FILE 'BIOSIS, MEDLINE, CAPLUS, WPIDS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 13:17:21 ON 10 SEP 2003

L1	4	S	SAPORIN AND IMILOXAN
L2	0	S	L1 AND ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR?
L3	189	S	SAPORIN AND ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR
L4	2	S	L3 AND PRAZOSIN
L5	0	S	L1 AND ADREN? (4A) RECEPTOR?
L6	13375	S	THERAP? AND ADREN? (4A) RECEPTOR?
L7	665	S	L6 AND ALPHA? (5A) SUBTYPE?
L8	329	S	L7 AND TARGET?
L9	1	S	L8 AND TARGET? (5A) BIND? (5A) ALPHA?
L10	122	S	L8 AND TARGET? (7A) ALPHA?
L11	66	S	L10 AND PRAZOSIN
L12	2	S	L11 AND ARC 239
L13	2305	S	ALPHA? 2 (5A) SUBTYPE?
L14	1	S	L13 AND TARGET? (7A) BIND? (5A) ALPHA?
L15	662	S	L13 AND BIND? (6A) ALPHA?
L16	186	S	L13 AND BIND? (4A) ALPHA? (4A) RECEPTOR?
L17	15	S	L16 AND PAIN
L18	14	S	L17 NOT L14
L19	14	DUP REM	L18 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L20	11	S	L19 AND ALPHA (3A) 2B
L21	11	DUP REM	L20 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>